

**The Scranton Tribune**

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When space will permit, The Tribune is pleased to print short letters from its readers bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name, and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

**THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.**

The following table shows the price per inch each insertion, space to be used with one year.

DISPLAY	Run of Single copy	Full Paper	Reading Position
Less than 500 inches	\$25	\$25	\$25
500 " "	\$29	\$29	\$29
1000 " "	\$36	\$35	\$35
1500 " "	\$53	\$52	\$52
2000 " "	\$68	\$67	\$67

For cards of thanks, resolutions of confidence and similar contributions in the nature of advertising The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents.

Rates for Classified Advertising furnished on application.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 26, 1901.

The scare over impure vaccine virus which has caused the death of several school pupils in Camden, N. J., has prompted the school board of Philadelphia to rescind the compulsory vaccination order for that city. This would seem to be a proper course to pursue until the mystery of fatal anti-toxin and vaccine matter has been unraveled. There is a possible escape from death in case of smallpox or diphtheria, but from the dread tetanus cases of recovery are rare.

**Inquiring Into Causes.**

THE REMARKS of J. Ben Dimmick, esq., of Montauk's board of trade meeting on the subject of boycotting are concurred in by every right-thinking man. The boycott is a damnable thing to try to implant in free America. It will never go here.

Mr. Dimmick, the papers say, spoke about having been asked not to advertise in demagogic papers and asserted he would advertise in them just to show how much he despised the boycott idea. In this, also, he is right. Yet advertising is not a matter of grace or favor but primarily and wholly a matter of business.

Advertising is a matter of business; it is proper and, indeed, necessary for an advertiser to consider the character and influence of the medium soliciting his patronage. What he wants is returns for his money. He may rightly ask if those are most likely to come through papers that pander to every revolutionary mania that springs up; that egg on class prejudice, try to set the poor against the rich, sick on the dogs of industrial war and go the limit in setting the community by the heels. Though such papers usually have large circulations, which are easily secured by such methods, it is a proper inquiry from the business man's standpoint, and we should think, a necessary one, whether the devility they expedite and the mischief they foment do not more than offset whatever advantages in bulk of circulation they may have over publications which try to be conservative, fair and decent. The more they trouble, the less they are worth to me advertiser, because the more harm they do to his best interests.

The business man who finds strikes multiplying, customers few and the community in a trance has a right to see for the contributing causes. If he should ignore these he would exhibit unfitness to run a business successfully.

The numerous fatalities in the Maine woods during the present hunting season prove conclusively that men are much more plentiful than moose in the forests of Maine.

**Buller Was Right.**

THE famous text of General Buller's message to General White is at length made public. No wonder the London Times refused Buller's challenge to make it public, and that the war office eliminated it from its official reports after the evacuation of Ladysmith. Read by the light of subsequent events of the Boer war, Buller's advice would have saved the British prestige, the loss of twenty thousand men, and an interminable extension of the conflict in South Africa. It is not necessary to assume that General Buller foregoed all the disasters that ensued upon White's refusal to act upon his instructions. It comes to this that had Ladysmith surrendered to the Boers the furious and disastrous effects which Buller, Warren and Methuen made to relieve the place, one of no possible strategical importance, would have been obviated, while Buller could have fortified himself on the Tugela and defied the Boers either to turn his flank or make their way through the Orange Free State toward Cape Colony without sacrificing the tactical advantages presented by the peculiar topography of the Transvaal and encountering the reinforcements which were pouring in every day from England toward the Orange river.

When, after the relief of Ladysmith, Cronje turned away from the hoppers drifts and sprouts of the eastern borders of the Transvaal contiguous to the Natal frontier, it was then that the Boers met their first and irreparable reverses. They were fighting on ground of their own selection when they were opposing Buller's and Methuen's frontal attacks on the Tugela. When they forced Roberts on the Orange river they were trying to head him off on a vast open plain where, except in a few instances, they fell into the ambuscades which they had prepared for his discomfiture.

It is another question whether General White had a right to act upon his own discretion when invited by his commander-in-chief to adopt a certain line of action. It is a recognized maxim of war that a besieged general is justified in acting upon his own judgment absolutely. Ladysmith, unlike Balaklava, Metz or Santiago, was not, however, the key to a position. Except for the fighting garrison it was absolutely of no account to the Brit-

ish, and except for their arms, stores and ammunition the garrison would have been a serious encumbrance to the Boers. Neither Boers nor British realized this at the time, unless Buller did, and it seems from his dispatch that he really had a definite comprehension of the utter folly of holding out in Ladysmith, which kept nearly a hundred thousand British occupied in trying to relieve it. Buller was unquestionably right in requesting White to surrender on the best terms possible, which, at that period of the war, would have taxed to the limits the resources of the Boers at Pretoria, for they acted then and have always acted upon the continent. That New York will do this is hardly to be doubted. In everything except legal quiescence she has indeed already done it.

In spite of base talk hereabouts the bleachers at Athletic park still present a chilly appearance.

**The Louisiana Purchase.**

PARTLY in view of the fact that St. Louis in 1902 is to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the purchase by the United States of the great empire known to history as the Louisiana purchase, and partly because later expansions of our national domain have raised questions akin to those involved in that purchase, public interest in the history of that important episode is now high.

In recognition of that interest The Tribune will begin on Saturday next the publication of papers, ten in number, reviewing briefly but instructively, the whole history of the Louisiana Purchase. The author of these papers, colonel James Q. Howard, of Washington, D. C., is a veteran journalist and historian, who has had access to all the archives and records bearing on this theme and who has performed his task with both literary skill and conscientious accuracy.

We feel confident that this series of papers will be found to be a valuable contribution to public instruction. —

The controversy between experts and persons who fear for the condition of the Brooklyn bridge has been waged with renewed vigor during the past few days. From the arguments advanced by the contestants in the debate it begins to look as though it will be necessary for the bridge to fall in order to determine whose theory is correct.

**Is Sunday to Be Europeanized?**

WITH few exceptions, the leaders of the recent fusion movement in New York are committed to the proposition of Sunday liquor selling. They are now drafting a bill to carry their ideas into effect. They intend to ask the legislature to permit the voters of each assembly district in New York city to decide whether liquor, now sold furiously behind closed doors during all the hours of Sunday, shall not be sold lawfully and openly from 1 o'clock to 10 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, with stringent penalties for selling at other hours, or for selling to intoxicated men or minors.

In order to understand why this proposition is advocated by men of integrity and high civic character, it is necessary to recall that the principal cause of the defeat of the last reform administration in New York and of the restoration of Tammany was the fact that under Mayor Strong, with Theodore Roosevelt as leading police commissioner, the excise laws were relaxed to the letter, and New York on Sunday was closed as tight as a drum. Those men claim that Sunday, with the conditions of the last reform administration in New York, want the plain majority of the voters in New York want the selling of liquor on Sunday and therefore, as the fusion leaders view the matter, it is a case of letting this majority have their way in an orderly and lawful manner, under circumstances least likely to offend peace and quiet, or of alienating them so as to sacrifice that for which the fusion movement stood—namely, the ending of police partyism in vice. Seth Low, Justice Jerome and minor representatives of the anti-Tammany movement, during their recent canvass, distinctly pledged themselves to work, if elected, for a liberalization of the excise laws and the present suggested fulfillment of their pledges is not, therefore, unexpected or in any sense a taking of unfair advantage. In an exhaustive review of this subject by "Holland," the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, we note the following interesting points:

Dr. Hamilton P. Longshore (from Maryland) was the daughter of parents of the Society of Friends, the religious body to which Pennsylvania owes its founder, its name, and so much of its strength and finest characteristics. These parents were Pennsylvanians resident in Maryland when their daughter Hannah was born on May 30, 1810. It may interest some to notice that she was just six years younger than Queen Victoria, and a little less than a year the senior of Florence Nightingale.

But she grew up in a widely different environment from that of either of these distinguished representatives of her sex. Until she was thirteen years of age she attended school in Washington, D. C. Then, while still a pioneer in the District of Columbia, her parents removed, their son and daughter, to New Haven, and there her mother took the initiative and hard work of pioneer life. But with parents of high and liberal education for their training, in the century the intellectual and religious culture of the little family was never permitted to fail.

The father, Samuel, was very deeply interested in the teaching of natural science, and by heredity and by constant parental influence his children developed as great an interest.

It was not so much to be wondered at that, later, when the opportunity offered, three of the daughters should become physicians and successful ones.

In 1838, at the age of twenty-four, Hannah married Thomas Ellwood Longshore, a member of the same religious society, a man in full sympathy with all his wife's aspirations.

A few years after their marriage, there came the well-known prospect of the founding of a medical college for women, the young couple, with their two children, removed to Philadelphia, where they became the first students in this new school, established by Dr. Peck, then a young physician, and his wife, Mary, who had been his pupil in New York.

He went west, his wife followed him, and has been ever since.

She has been a woman of great personal charm and grace, and has been a source of infinite pleasure to all who have known her.

Her son, Dr. Henry Belin, Jr., is a man of great personal charm and grace, and has been a source of infinite pleasure to all who have known him.

Her daughter, Dr. James Archibald, is a woman of great personal charm and grace, and has been a source of infinite pleasure to all who have known her.

Her daughter, Dr. Luther Keller, is a woman of great personal charm and grace, and has been a source of infinite pleasure to all who have known her.

Her daughter, Dr. John H. Dimmick, is a woman of great personal charm and grace, and has been a source of infinite pleasure to all who have known her.

Her daughter, Dr. James L. Connell, is a woman of great personal charm and grace, and has been a source of infinite pleasure to all who have known her.

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